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STONE. *n. f.* [*stain*, Gothick; *stan*, Saxon; *steen*, Dutch.]
 1. Stones are bodies insipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, not soluble in water. *Woodward's Math. Foss.*
 We understand by the term *stones* fossil bodies, solid, not ductile under the hammer, fixed in the fire, not easily melted in it, and not to be dissolved by water. *Stones* are arranged under two distinct series, the softer and the harder. Of the softer *stones* there are three general distinctions. 1. The foliaceous or flaky, as talk. 2. The fibrous, as the alabaster. 3. The granulated, as the gypsum. Of the harder *stones* there are also three general distinctions. 1. The opaque *stones*, as limestone. 2. The semi-pellucid, as agate. 3. The pellucid, as crystal and the gems. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
 Should I go to church, and see the holy edifice of *stone*,
 And not bethink me of trait of dangerous rocks! *Shakespeare.*
 The English used the *stones* to reinforce the pier. *Howard.*
 2. Piece of stone cut for building.
 He shall bring forth the head *stone* with shoutings. *Zech. iv.*
 3. Gem; precious stone.
 I thought I saw
 Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
 Inestimable *stones*, unvalued jewels. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
 4. Any thing made of stone.
 Lend me a looking-glass;
 If that her breath will mix or stain the *stone*,
 Why then she lives. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus.
 A specifick remedy for preventing of the *stone* I take to be the constant use of alcohol-ale. *Temple.*
 A gentleman supposed his difficulty in urining proceeded from the *stone*. *Wesman's Surgery.*
 6. The case which in some fruits contains the seed.
 To make fruits without core or *stone* is a curiosity. *Bacon.*
 7. Testicle.
 8. A weight containing fourteen pounds.
 Does Wood think that we will sell him a *stone* of wool for his counters? *Swift.*
 9. **STONE** is used by way of exaggeration.
 What need you be so boisterous rough?
 I will not struggle, I will stand *stone* still. *Shakespeare, K. John.*
 And there lies Whacum by my side,
Stone dead, and in his own blood dy'd. *Hudibras.*
 The fellow held his breath, and lay *stone* still, as if he was dead. *L'Estrange.*
 She had got a trick of holding her breath, and lying at her length for *stone* dead. *L'Estrange.*
 The cottages having taken a country-dance together, had been all out, and stood *stone* still with amazement. *Pope.*
 10. To leave no *stone* unturned. To do every thing that can be done for the production or promotion of any effect.
 Women, that left no *stone* unturned
 In which the cause might be concern'd,
 Brought in their children's spoons and whistles,
 To purchase swords, carbines, and pistols. *Hudibras.*
 He crimes invented, left unturned no *stone*. *Dryden.*
 To make my guilt appear, and hide his own.
STONE. *adj.* Made of stone.
 Present her at the lect,
 Because she bought *stone* jugs, and no seal'd quarts. *Shakespeare.*
 To **STONE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To pelt or beat or kill with stones.
 These people be almost ready to *stone* me. *Ex. xvii. 4.*
 Crucifixion was a punishment unknown to the Jewish laws, among whom the *stoning* to death was the punishment for blasphemy. *Stephens's Sermons.*
 2. To harden.
 Oh perjur'd woman! thou do'st *stone* my heart;
 And mak'st me call what I intend to do,
 A murder, which I thought a sacrifice. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
STONEBREAK. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
STONECHATTER. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
STONECHOP. *n. f.* A sort of tree.
STONECROP tree is a beautiful tree, but not common. *Mortimer.*
STONECUTTER. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *cutter*.] One whose trade is to hew stones.
 A *stonecutter's* man had the vesiculae of his lungs so stuffed with dust, that in cutting, the knife went as if through a heap of sand. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
 My professor provided me a monument at the *stonecutter's*, and would have erected it in the parish-church. *Swift.*
STONEFERN. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
STONEFLY. *n. f.* An insect. *Ainsworth.*
STONEFRUIT. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *fruit*.] Fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp.
 We gathered ripe apricocks and ripe plums upon one tree, from which we expect some other sorts of *stonefruit*. *Boyle.*
STONEHAWK. *n. f.* A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*
STONEHORSE. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *horse*.] A horse not castrated.
 Where there is most arable land, *stonehorses* or geldings are more necessary. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

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STONEPIT. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *pit*.] A quarry; a pit where stones are dug.
 There's one found in a *stonepit*. *Woodward.*
STONEPITCH. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *pitch*.] Hard insipid pitch.
 The Egyptian mummies are reported to be as hard as *stonepitch*. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
STONEPLOVER. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
STONEMICKLE. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
STONENETWORK. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *work*.] Building of stone.
 They make two walls with flat stones, and fill the space with earth, and so they continue the *stonework*. *Mortimer.*
STONINESS. *n. f.* [from *stone*.] The quality of having many stones.
 The name Hexton owes its original to the *stoniness* of the place.
 Small gravel or *stoniness* is found therein. *Fluorne.*
STONY. *adj.* [from *stone*.]
 1. Made of stone.
 Nor *stony* tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
 Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*
 With love's light wings did I o'erperch these walls;
 For *stony* limits cannot hold love out. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*
 Nor slept the winds
 Within their *stony* caves, but ruff'd abroad
 From the four hinges of the world, and fell
 On the vexed wilderness, whose tallest pines,
 Though rooted deep as high and sturdiest oaks,
 Bow'd their stiff necks, laden with stormy blasts,
 Or torn up sheer. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
 Here the marshy grounds approach your fields,
 And there the soil a *stony* harvest yields. *Dryden's Virgil.*
 As in spires he stood, he turn'd to *stone*;
 The *stony* snake retain'd the figure still his own. *Dryden.*
 They suppose these bodies to be only water petrified, or converted into these sparry or *stony* icicles. *Woodward.*
 2. Abounding with stones.
 From the *stony* Mænalus
 Bring your flocks, and live with us. *Milton.*
 3. Petrified.
 Now let the *stony* dart of senseless cold
 Pierce to my heart, and pass through every side. *F. Queen.*
 4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting.
 The *stony* hardness of too many patrons hearts, not touch'd
 with any feeling in this case. *Hudibras.*
 Thou art come to answer
 A *stony* adversary, an inhuman wretch
 Uncapable of pity. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*
 Eight yards of uneven ground is threecore and ten miles
 a-foot with me, and the *stony* hearted villains know it. *Shakespeare.*
 At this sight
 My heart is turn'd to *stone*; and while 'tis mine,
 It shall be *stony*. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
 I will clear their senses dark,
 What may suffice, and soften *stony* hearts
 To pray, repent, and bring obedience due. *Milton, Par. Lost.*
 Indifference, clad in wisdom's guise,
 All fortitude of mind supplies;
 For how can *stony* bowels melt,
 In those who never pity felt? *Swift.*
STOOD. The preterite of *To stand*.
 Adam, at the news,
 Heart-struck with chilling gripe of sorrow stood. *Milton.*
STOOL. *n. f.* [*stols*, Gothick; *stool*, Saxon; *steel*, Dutch.]
 1. A seat without a back, so distinguished from a chair.
 If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a *stool* is a seat for a single person without a back.
 Thou fearful fool,
 Why takest not of the same fruit of gold?
 Ne fittest down on that same silver *stool*,
 To rest thy weary person in the shadow cold? *Fa. Queen.*
 Now which were wise, and which were fools?
 Poor Alma sits between two *stools*. *Prior.*
 The more she reads, the more perplex'd.
 2. Evacuation by purgative medicines.
 There be medicines that move *stools*, and not urine; some other urine, and not *stools*: those that purge by *stools*, are such as enter not at all, or little, into the mesenteric veins; but either at the first are not digestible by the stomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts; or else are afterwards rejected by the mesenteric veins, and so turn likewise downwards to the guts.
 The peristaltick motion, or repeated changes of contraction and dilatation, is not in the lower guts, else one would have continual need of going to *stool*. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*
 3. **STOOL** of Repentance, or *catty stool*. In the kirks of Scotland, is somewhat analogous to the pillory. It is elevated above the congregation. In some places there may be a seat in it; but it is generally without, and the person stands therein who has been guilty of fornication, for three Sundays in the forenoon; and after sermon

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sermon is called upon by name and surname, the beadle or kirk-officer bringing the offender, if refractory, forwards to his post; and then the preacher proceeds to admonition. Here too are set to publick view adulterers; only these are habited in a coarse canvas, analogous to a hairy or monastic vest, with a hood to it, which they call the sack or sackcloth, and that every Sunday throughout a year, or longer.
 Unequal and unreasonable judgment of things brings many a great man to the *stool* of repentance. *L'Estrange.*
STOOLBALL. *n. f.* [from *stool* and *ball*.] A play where balls are driven from stool to stool.
 While Betty dances on the green,
 And Susan is at *stoolball* seen. *Prior.*
TO STOOP. *v. n.* [*stropian*, Saxon; *stuypen*, Dutch.]
 1. To bend down; to bend forward.
 Like unto the boughs of this tree he bended downward,
 and stoop'd toward the earth. *Raleigh.*
 2. To lean forward standing or walking.
 When Pelopidas and Ikenias were sent to Artaxerxes,
 Pelopidas did nothing unworthy; but Ikenias let fall his ring
 to the ground, and, *stooping* for that, was thought to make his
 adoration. *Stillingsfleet.*
 He *stooping* open'd my left side, and took
 From thence a rib. *Milton.*
 3. To yield; to bend; to submit.
 I am the son of Henry the fifth.
 Who made the dauphin and the French to *stoop*. *Shakespeare.*
 Mighty in her ships flood Carthage long,
 And swept the riches of the world from far;
 Yet *stoop'd* to Rome, less wealthy, but more strong. *Dryden.*
 4. To descend from rank or dignity.
 He that confedered so far, and *stooped* so low, to invite
 and to bring us to heaven, will not refuse us a gracious reception
 there. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*
 Where men of great wealth *stoop* to husbandry, it multiplies
 riches exceedingly. *Bacon.*
 5. To yield; to be inferior.
 Death his death-wound shall then receive,
 And *stoop* inglorious. *Milton.*
 These are arts, my prince,
 In which your Zama does not *stoop* to Rome. *Addison.*
 6. To sink from resolution or superiority; to confound.
 They, whose authority is required unto the satisfying of
 your demand, do think it both dangerous to admit such con-
 course of divided minds, and unmeet that their laws, which,
 being once solemnly established, are to exact obedience of all
 men and to constrain thereunto, should so far *stoop* as to hold
 themselves in suspense from taking any effect upon you, 'till
 some disputer can persuade you to be obedient. *Hooker.*
 7. To come down on prey as a falcon.
 The bird of Jove *stoop'd* from his airy tour,
 Two birds of gayest plume before him drove. *Milton.*
 8. To alight from the wing.
 Satan ready now
 To *stoop* with wearied wings and willing feet,
 On the bare outside of this world. *Milton.*
 Twelve swans behold in beauteous order move,
 And *stoop* with closing pinions from above. *Dryden.*
 9. To sink to a lower place.
 Cow'ring low
 With blandishment, each bird *stoop'd* on his wing. *Milton.*
STOOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Act of stooping; inclination downward.
 2. Descent from dignity or superiority.
 Can any loyal subject see
 With patience such a *stoop* from sovereignty?
 An ocean pour'd upon a narrow brook? *Dryden.*
 3. Fall of a bird upon his prey.
 Now will I wander through the air,
 Mount, make a *stoop* at ev'ry fair.
 An eagle made a *stoop* at him in the middle of his exalta-
 tion, and carried him away. *L'Estrange.*
 4. [*Stoppa*, Saxon; *stoope*, Dutch.] A vessel of liquor.
 Come, lieutenant, I have a *stoop* of wine; and here with-
 out are a brace of gallants, that would fain have a measure to
 the health of Othello. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
 There's nothing more in me, sir, but may be squeezed out
 without racking, only a *stoop* or two of wine.
 A caldron of fat beef, and *stoop* of ale,
 On the huzzing mob shall more prevail,
 Than if you give them, with the nicest art,
 Ragouls of peacocks brains, or filbert tart. *King.*
STOOPINGLY. *adv.* [from *stooping*.] With inclination downwards.
 Nani was noted to tread softly, to walk *stoopingly*, and raise
 himself from benches with laborious gesture. *Watson.*
TO STOP. *v. a.* [*stopper*, Fr. *stoppare*, Ital. *stoppen*, Dutch.]
 1. To hinder from progressive motion.
 From the oracle
 They will bring all; whose spiritual counsel had
 Shall *stop* or spur me. *Shakespeare.*
 Can any dross find a way
 To *stop* th' approaches of decay,
 And mend a ruin'd face? *Dorset.*

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2. To hinder from any change of state, whether to better or worse.
 3. To hinder from action.
 As the truth of Christ is in me, no man shall *stop* me of this
 boasting. *2 Cor. xi. 10.*
 4. To put an end to the motion or action of any thing.
 Friend, 'tis the duke's pleasure,
 Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
 Will not be rubb'd nor *stopp'd*. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
 Almon falls, pierc'd with an arrow from the distant war:
 Fix'd in his throat the flying weapon stood,
 And *stopp'd* his breath, and drank his vital blood. *Dryden.*
 5. To suppress.
 Every bold sinner, when about to engage in the commission
 of any known sin, should arrest his confidence, and *stop* the
 execution of his purpose with this question: Do I believe that
 God has denounced death to such a practice, or do I not? *South.*
 He, on occasion of *stopping* my play, did me a good office
 at court, by representing it as long ago designed. *Dryden.*
 6. To regulate musical strings with the fingers.
 In instruments of strings, if you *stop* a string high, where-
 by it hath less scope to tremble, the sound is more treble, but
 yet more dead. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 7. To close any aperture.
 Smite every fenced city, *stop* all wells of water, and mar
 land with stones. *2 Kings iii. 19.*
 They pulled away the shoulder, and *stopp'd* their ears, that
 they should not hear. *Zech. vii. 11.*
 A hawk's bell, the holes *stopp'd* up, hang by a thread within
 a bottle-glass, and *stop* the glass close with wax. *Bacon.*
 His majesty *stopp'd* a leak that did much harm. *Bacon.*
Stoppings and suffocations are dangerous in the body. *Bacon.*
 They first raised an army with this design, to *stop* my mouth
 or force my consent. *King Charles.*
 Cellus gives a precept about bleeding, that when the blood
 is good, which is to be judged by the colour, that immediately
 the vein should be *stopp'd*. *Arbuthnot.*
 8. To obstruct; to encumber.
 Mountains of ice that *stop* th' imagin'd way. *Milton.*
TO STOP. *v. n.* To cease to go forward.
 Some strange commotion
 Is in his brain: he bites his lip, and starts;
 Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,
 Then lays his finger on his temple; strait
 Springs out into fast gait, then *stops* again. *Shakespeare, H. VIII.*
 When men pursue their thoughts of space, they *stop* at the
 confines of body, as if space were there at an end. *Locke.*
 If the rude throng pour on with furious pace,
 And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
 Stop short, nor struggle through. *Gay.*
STOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Cessation of progressive motion.
 Thought's the slave of time, and life time's fool;
 And time, that takes survey of all the world,
 Must have a *stop*. *Shakespeare.*
 The marigold, whose courtier's face
 Echoes the sun, and doth unlace
 Her at his rise, at his full *stop*
 Packs and shuts up her gawdy shop,
 Mistakes her cue, and doth display. *Cleaveland.*
 A lion, ranging for his prey, made a *stop* on a sudden at a
 hideous yelling noise, which startled him. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Hindrance of progress; obstruction.
 In weak and tender minds we little know what misery this
 strict opinion would breed, besides the *stops* it would make in
 the whole course of all mens lives and actions. *Hooker.*
 These gates are not sufficient for the communication be-
 tween the walled city and its suburbs, as daily appears by the
stops and embarras of coaches near both these gates. *Graunt.*
 My praise the Fabii claim,
 And thou great hero, greatest of thy name,
 Ordain'd in war to save the sinking state,
 And, by delays, to put a *stop* to fate. *Dryden's Æn.*
 Occult qualities put a *stop* to the improvement of natural
 philosophy, and therefore have been rejected. *Newton's Opt.*
 Brokers hinder trade, by making the circuit which the mo-
 ney goes larger, and in that circuit more *stops*, so that the re-
 turns must necessarily be slower and fainter. *Locke.*
 Female zeal, though proceeding from so good a principle,
 if we may believe the French historians, often put a *stop* to the
 proceedings of their kings, which might have ended in a re-
 formation. *Addison's Freeholder.*
 3. Hindrance of action.
 'Tis a great *stop* towards the mastery of our desires to give
 this *stop* to them, and shut them up in silence. *Locke.*
 4. Cessation of action.
 Look you to the guard to-night;
 Let's teach ourselves that honourable *stop*,
 Not to outport discretion. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Interruption.
 Thou art full of love and honesty,
 And weigh'st thy words before thou giv'st them breath;
 Therefore these *stops* of thine fright me the more. *Shakespeare.*
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 6. Prohibition